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EXCHANGES.

SHELLS.—I wish to exchange Land and Fluvial Shells of the United States, with persons residing in other districts. Also, Marine Shells for Land and Fresh-water Shells.—H. FREEDLEY, *Norristown, Pa.*

LEPIDOPTERA.—The rarer species of Catocala (especially *C. relictæ*) are desired in exchange for American Lepidoptera by JAMES ANGUS, *West Farms, N. Y.*

The rarer species of American Moths (especially *Geometridæ*), are desired by the MUSEUM OF THE PEABODY ACADEMY. Native and exotic insects will be sent in exchange.

TO LEPIDOPTERISTS.—I respectfully solicit from lepidopterists the use of any new and undescribed species of North American butterflies for publication in "The Butterflies of North America." Specimens will not be injured by the artists, and will be returned to the owners in as good order as received. Parcels sent to the care of J. H. Hunt, 52 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O., will be duly forwarded to me. It will give me pleasure to name specimens of which any collector is in doubt, or to exchange. I especially desire to obtain, either by exchange or purchase, specimens from the far Western States and Territories or from British America.—W. H. EDWARDS, Post-office address, *Coalburgh, Kanawha Co., W. Va.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. J., Wyoming, Luzerne Co., Pa.—Your specimens came perfectly. They are fungi of the order of the Puff-balls, and belong to the genus *Geaster* Mich. The species we cannot determine at this moment, and it might require some study. The *Geasters* are rather rare,—Cooke reckoning but nine species found in Great Britain. They are closely allied to the common Puff-ball, but more curious and elegant in form. No use is known for them, nor are they supposed to be at all poisonous. It will be worth while to look for more.—C. M. T.

W. H. E., Coalburgh, West Va.—The phosphorescent larva enclosed is the young of *Photuris pensylvanica* (see fig. 2, p. 432). It is our most common luminous larva, and we have identified it since the note on p. 432 was written.

H. S., Mt. Carroll, Ill.—The moth is a species of *Depressaria*. We should be much obliged to any of our readers for specimens of the cattle and horse ticks. They are to be found in the early part of summer, especially in the South-western States.

J. M. H., Kalamazoo, Wis.—During cloudy weather moths and butterflies secrete themselves during the day in grass and among leaves and similar hiding places. They are all very susceptible to the sunlight, and do not fly, as a general rule, in cloudy days.

W. C. F., Eastham, Mass.—Your fish is the rare little "One-spotted Dory," of Dr. Storer's Report (p. 78. pl. 14, fig. 2), *Argyreus unimaculatus* of Batchelder. Dr. Storer says that the only specimen he has seen was taken in Boston harbor, Oct. 1847. Mr. Batchelder's specimen was taken at Saco, Me. Your fish is of about the same size as the other two known specimens. Has your fish any eggs, or does it appear to be young?

W. W., East Windsor, Conn.—The larva is *Phobetrum pithecium*, one of the silk-worm family, though a very singular form.

H. H. K., Spencer, Mass.—For a brief notice of the froth-insect, which makes the "toad-spittle," see Vol. I. of the NATURALIST, p. 327.

W. H. K. L., Kansas City, Mo.—We return the insect, which is the *Belostoma Halde-manum* of Leidy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Butterflies of North America; with colored drawings and descriptions. By W. H. Edwards. Philadelphia: Published by the American Entomological Society. Aug. 1898. 4to, with five plates. \$2.00.

Hawaiian Club Papers. Boston, 1868. 8vo.

American Bee Journal. November. Washington.

Canadian Entomologist. Vol. I, No. 3. Toronto. 8vo.

Cosmos. October 3, 17. Paris.

American Entomologist. Vol. I, No. 3. St. Louis.